as having ended and the question as to whether or not the Provisional Government lapsed in consequence of failure to accure union with the United States were clearly matters over which neither the United States nor any other power having no proprietorship in Hawaii could determine.

HOW FAR PATERNALISM MAY REACH Mr. Thurston here made the point that the re-jection by the United States of the offer of annexation from Hawaii put an end to any and all jurisdiction over the islands. Although, while pending a settlement of the question of acceptance or rejection of his offer, Hawaii might have tolerated acts of paternalism on the part of the United States, Minister Thurston said that the rejection of the offer divested this country of whatever power or jurisdiction it may have previously enjoyed in the premises. Had the offer of annexation been accepted, Hawaii would have naturally entered into the same relations with

of annexation been accepted, Hawaii would have naturally entered into the same relations with this Government that held with other States of the Union. Such offer had not been accepted, and properly the relations between the two countries reverted to conditions in force before the tender was made. "That is." Mr. Thurston said, "the Provisional Government will endure until terms of union satisfactory to that Government are negotiated with the United States."

In this connection Minister Thurston called attention to the fact that the destiny of the existing government was not a subject for arbitration by the United States. Even assuming that the good offices of Minister Stevens and the services of the Boston's marines had been essential factors in the revolution which resulted in the ascendency to power of the Provisional Government, that Government could not rightfully be held responsible or be punished for the acts of Minister Stevens or Captain Wiltse. The proposed policy toward Hawaii reent that that country was to suffer for the acts of others. In assuming to pursue such a course the action of the United States was unwarrantable and unjust. The boneficiary of the revolution was in no sense amenable to discipline or restraint. It was without the political jurisdiction of the United States.

TRYING TO ACT AS AN UMPIBE.

TRYING TO ACT AS AN UMPIRE.

Pressed by Minister Thurston for further information, Secretary Gresham said that his second reason for deciding adversely in the appeal of Hawaii for annextion to the United States was intimately associated with the one already given. It was that the abdication of the Queen was made under the condition that she gave up power pending a settlement of questions involved at Washington. Now, Secretary Gresham said, a settlement at Washington has been made. It was one which was adverse to the title of the Provisional Government, and the property involved reverted, consequently, to the rightful claimant. To this process of reasoning Mr. Thurston replied that the Provisional Government had never accepted the conditions of abdication of the Queen as expressed in her protect upon her forced retirement from power. Her protest had been received, indorsed and filed just as that of a deposed consul or minister would be dealt with by Secretary Gresham.

The Provisional Government had come into existence by the force of circumstances due to the acts of the Queen herself. The Queen was in no position to impose conditions of abdication, and whatever she said or did was in no sense binding on the actual Government of Hawaii. Her protest was similar to those of the French royalists on several occasions in the history of that country. It was of neither force nor effect, and in no manner bound the existing government to abandon power upon a decision by the United States that the offer of annexation was unacceptable.

Moreover, Minister Thurston said that, whatpeal of Hawaii for annexation to the United

TO RELIEVE THE PHILADELPHIA.

San Francisco, Dec. 10 (Special).-The United tates steamer Mohican has received orders to sail of the Mare Island drydock yesterday. While in the drydock all her stores were put aboard, and nothing now remains except to give the engines full nothing now remains except to give the engines full test. The engines have been thoroughly overhauled and the screw, after being inspected and cleaned, her been replaced. New rails have been put under the eight-inch guns, and new teak deck planks laid. Commander Clark, formerly of the Marion, is in charge, and the executive officer is Wadham, who relieves Moore. The officers say that the Mohican is to relieve the Philadelphia, which, it is feared, will suffer from trepleal waters as the Boston did. The Philadelphia will go to Mare Island drydock for overhauling. The Mohican can make about nine knots and will reach Honolulu in twelve or fourteen days.

#### AN IMPOSSIBLE BILL.

THE WILSON TARIFF MEASURE NOT LIKELY TO PASS.

IT ANTAGONIZES TOO MANY INTERESTS-HOW IT WOULD BENEFIT TRUSTS-THE CARPET MEN GET A STONE INSTEAD OF BREAD. IBY TELEGRAPH TO THE TRIBUNE.

Washington. Dec. 10.-It is expected that the revised version of the Wilson bill will be laid before the full committee of the Ways and Means morning, and that it will be brought into the House of Representatives on Wednesday, unless some unexpected obstacle shall be encountered in the mean time. Whether the bill has undergone material improvement since it was first published is more than doubtful. There has been no hint that the sweeping change from specific to ad valorem rates of duty has been reversed, nor is there any reason to hope that rates have been advanced on any article to a point which will enable the American manufacturer to compete with the foreign manufacturer on anything like equat terms. So closely have rates been pared that it would not be unfair criticism to say that the majority of the Ways and Means Committee seems bent on bestowing the blessing of "free manu-factured goods" upon the country, as well as "free raw materials," On this point a ninent Democratic Representative, who desired

hat his name be withheld, said, in conversation with a Tribune correspondent yesterday:
"I confess my amazement at the action of the majority of the Ways and Means Committee. If it shall be ratified and confirmed by both branches of Congress and the bill become a law. I lo not believe we will be able to carry twenty Congress districts north of Mason and Dixon's line next year. Why, I heard a Democrat from State of New-York declare that if the bill should become a law the Democrats would lose every Congress district in that State, without exception. Such a piece of political folly I never saw or heard of in all my experience. Talk about the hostility of the Democratic party to trusts! Why, if this reckless bill should be written in the statute fit this receive the great capitalists like Andrew Car-negie and the great corporations and combinations of capital would be able to continue in business in any branch of manufacturing. Of course their rofits would be smaller and the wages of their mployes would be cut down to the level of the ages paid by their foreign competitors, whether in England, Belgium, Germany or Austria. Every small manufactory would be driven out of business, and not one new mill, factory, furnace or other manufacturing enterprise would or could be established. I do not talk free raw materials would do the country much harm under those circu

# Made by Colgate & Co., Used by the best families, 1806 Laundry Soap.

production as would bear the cost of transportation; No, sir, I do not believe the bill will ever become a law, and I think the best thing the Ways and feans Committee could do would be to tear it p and make a new bill—or none at all—unless can improve on this one."

sanked why petroleum had been placed on the receipt, and he is said to have replied that it was particle about a blow against the Standard Oil Trust. Then this reply was repeated to a Pennsylvania representative, who is thoroughly familiar with the throleum industry and know something about a operations of the Standard Oil Trust, he re
Why, that legislation will wisconstant.

CIVIL SERVICE REFORM. ANNUAL REPORT OF THE COMMISSION.

ing the operations of the commission during the Mr. Lyman and Mr. Roosevelt, and the minority by Mr. Johnston. The majority report shows that the great feature in the operations of the commission has been the work done in connection with the extension of the classified service to all freedelivery postoffices. This is, perhaps, important extension that has ever taken place under the Civil Service law. The only one approximating to it was the extension of the classified service to the railway mail service in

clerks. Over half the men in the service had been appointed under the Civil Service law, wholly without regard to politics, and all were doing their duty faithfully, wholly without regard to the political complexion of their superior officers, as is always the case in a classified office, where, as a matter of experience, it has been found that just as faithful service is rendered by men who po-litically disagree with their superiors as by those who are politically in accord with them. The postal clerks had nothing to fear from the change of Administration. They continued to do their work fairly and honestly, and they were left unmolested. In the case of the railway mail service the classification acted like magic in putting a nearly com-

cation acted like magic in putting a nearly complete stop to changes for partisan reasons. It was remarkable to note in 1832 the complete absence of the unseemly exhibitions which accompanied the wholesale removal of railway mail clerks in 1852."

On the general subject of Civil Service reform the report says:

"In reference to the questions of appointment, tenure of office, dismissals and retirement, it may be said, as the first generalization, that the facts show that the more barbarous the nation the more nakedly the spoils system is applied in its political life, and that the gradual adoption of a merit system such as that which is established by the Civil Service law of the United States is one of the tests of a nation's progress in civilization."

THE MINORITY REPORT. Commissioner Johnston, in his minority report, takes issue with his colleagues as to the extension of the classified service ordered January 5, 1853, to include free-delivery postoffices. He objected, has asys, to the extension at the time it was proposed, but after the order was issued he says he enopinion of the measure has never changed. He thought then, as he thinks now, that under the circumstances, with the commission crippled for want of cierical force with which to do even the regular work of the commission, it was ill advised, unfair and harmful to the cause of Civil Service reform.

regular work of the commission, it would be reform.

"The American people," says Mr. Johnston, "realize that the extension of the classified service does not necessarily mean Civil Service reform. When that extension increases by thousands, the When that extension increases by thousands, the representatives in office of a party whose members already in classified places outnumber the members of the other party in classified places in the proportion of probably three or four to one, and when such extension is ordered by an Administration and goes into effect shortly before the Government is turned over to another Administration of diffusion to the friendly to the cause of Civil Service reform, it is difficult to reconcile it to fair-minded men of all parties as a non-partisan measure, and it is difficult to reconcile it to believers in genuine Civil Service reform as a helpful contribution to that worthy and good cause. It is not surprising that such Civil Service reform should be distanted to the members of the non-beneficiary party; and it may account, at least in part, for the bitter prejudice against the system which exists in certain quarters to-day."

quarters to-day."

The sending to the President of this minority report brought to a crisis the serious personal and official differences that, ever since Mr. Johnston's appointment as a member of the commission, have existed between him and his colleagues, and it is understood that Mr. Roosevelt and Mr. Lyman at once laid the matter before the President, representing that, as Mr. Johnston's views differed so radically from those of the majority on vital questions of policy, it seemed quite impossible that the personnel of the commission could longer remain as then existing. The result was Mr. Johnston's dismissal.

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SECOND ROUND OF THE CHESS GAMES,

DAIRD-PLAYS IN DETAIL.

The second round of the chess masters' tourna-ment was played at the Manhattan Cafe yesterday when the Boston player, Pillsbury, scored one of the finest games ever played in this city, against D. G. Baird. The opening was P-Q 4 attack. The other games resulted as follows:
Showaller and Delmar drew a Sicilian defence after forty-six moves.

J. W. Baird and Ettlinger drew a Scotch defence after twenty-fire games.

moves

a french defence

against Hodges after six

free Atbin, Pillsbury, 2 each

cor of the game

against Hodges after six

aftinger, Hanham, Hodges, 1 each;

mar, Halpern, 2 each. The score of the

TABLE NO. 1—SICILIAN DEFENDE

WHITE. BLACK. WHITE. BL

Showsiter, Demar. Showsiter, Benar, 12-K1 2 E-K1 2 E-Q R4 2 E-Y-Q R4 3 E-Y-

TABLE NO. 2-QUEEN'S GAMEST DECLINED.

TABLE NO. 4-P-Q + OPENING

ment to abandom power upon a decision by the United States that the offer of annexation was a manaceptable was a continued to the service of the service to the railway mail service in 1829, the United States was not an unper in questions between the Queen and the existing government, as in questions of that was the existing government, as in questions of that was the existing government, as in questions of the service in 1837 offices a total of 7,690 employes. The addition of this large number of offices and the existing government, as in questions of the service in 1837 offices a total of 7,690 employes. The addition of this large number of offices and employes to the service very nearly doubled the wind the difference of the interest of the service of the ser

1 P-K 1 2 Kt-K B 3 25 H - B 2 26 K + S 2 26 K + S 2 27 K - S 2 27 K - S 2 27 K - S 2 28 K - S 2 28 K - S 2 49 K - S 2 40 K - S 2 42 K - S 3 42 K - S 2 45 K - S 2 47 K - S 2 47 K - S 2 48 K - S 2 48 K - S 2 49 K - S 3 60 K - S 2 51 K - S 3 51 K - S 3 51 K - S 3 52 K - S 3 53 K - S 3 53 K - S 3 54 K - S 3 55 K - S 3 55 K - S 3 55 K - S 3 56 K - S 3 57 K - S 3 58 K - S 3 58 K - S 3 59 K - S 3 50 K -3 H - P 1 4 P - Q 3 5 Kt - R 3 6 Kt - K 2 7 Kt - Kt 3 F-K F-Q Kt 3 F X F R-Kt 3 Kt-E 3 

The players will meet J. W. Baird vs. Delmar. Hodges vs. Showalter. Hodges vs. Showalter. Pillsbury vs. Ettlinger

WANTS IT PROVED, NOT IMPLIED.

COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF ADAMS TAKES ACTION ON THE PRESIDENT'S PENSION STATEMENTS. Boston, Dec. 9.—The following official circular has

been issued by Commander-in-Chief Adams, of the Grand Army of the Republic:

Headquarters Grand Army of the Republic, Lyan, Mass. Dec. 4, 1833.

Whereas, the President of the United States, in his message to Congress, has stated that thousands of neighborhoods have their well-known fraudulent pensioners, and as the mission of the Grand Army of the Republic is to "encourage honor and purity in public affairs." I therefore call the attention of all the comrades, posts and departments of our Order to the statement of the President, and arge them to report to the Honorable Commissioner of Pensions, Washington, D. C., any person known to be in receipt of a pension not justly entitled to the same under the law, and to forward a duplicate of said report to these headquarters at once. Let the cases of fraud be proved, not implied. The information that comes to these headquarters daily of comrades totally disabled whose pensions have been suspended, and of willows whose husbands were killed in battle being suspended until they can prove that their husbands were naturalized citizens of the United States, leads the Commander-in-Chief to believe that the statement is broader than can be substantiated by facts. If these wrongs actually exist, the Commander-in-Chief headges the support of the Grand Army of the Republic to those who attempt in the line of daty to rectify these wrongs, assuring them that the Union veterans are as anxious to guard the Treasury of the nation in time of peace as they were to defend its flag in time of war.

JOHN B. ADAMS, Commander-in-Chief.

James F. Meech, Adjutant General."

RESCUED FROM DROWNING IN FLATRUSH. Willie Smith, thirteen years old, of No. 113 Bedford-ave., Brooklyn, narrowly escaped being drowned in Steamer Pond, on Malbone-ave., Flatdrowned in Steamer Pond, on Malbone-ave. Flat-bush, yesterday afternoon. The boy, with five com-panions, was playing on the banks of the pond, which were skirted with a thin covering of ice, and in his play ventured on the lee and was precipitated into the water. A large crowd was attracted by the cries of the boys, and among them was William Morrow, of Flatbush, who, tying a rope around his body, plunged into the icy water and brought the lad ashore. The boy was cared for at Schussler's Hotel and later taken home in an ambulance.

A BROOKLYN WOMAN BURNED TO DEATH.

Mrs. Susan Elizabeth Shipman, forty-three years Mrs. Susan Elizabeth Shipman, forty-three years old, of No. 1,594 Atlantic-ave., Brooklyn, was burned to death last evening. When she was ready to retire she undertook to put out the hall lamp. As she pulled it down the lamp was upset and fell upon her. It exploded and set her clothing on fire, causing injuries from which she died in a short time.

The Modern Mother more by the pleasant laxative, Syrap of Figs, when in most of the laxative effect of a gent e remedy than by any other, and that it is more acceptable to them. Chi dren enjoy it and it henefit them. The tree remedy. Syrap of Figs, is manufactured by the California Fig Syrap Co. only.

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Messrs. G. J. Tellery & Co., the representative of the Government, wish to dispose of these goods, and have placed them in our hands to be sold at once, so there is an opportunity to obtain something entirely new at a very low price.

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# VAN GAASBEEK & ARKELL.

HARD TIMES IN PASSAIC COUNTY, N. J.

THE UNEMPLOYED SWELLED BY THOUSANDS IN THE LAST FEW DAYS.

Few cities in the United States have been more enefited by Republican tariff legislation than these have been among the first to respond to the threat against their industries made by the Wilson bill. In the last ten days thousands of workmen and women, boys and girls, have been thrown out of employment, capitalists being unable and unwilling to operate mills and factories at a

large prospective toss. Ten days ago the mills of the Barbour Flax Spinning Company shut down, thousands of employes being thrown out of work. This large Paterson establishment managed to tide over the depression of last summer, and William Barbour, landlord of a number of his employes, voluntarily reduced rents. But, in face of the reduction of the tariff on its manufactures contemplated by the Wilson bill, the company frankly admits that it cannot increase its stock at present, and that, if the bill becomes a law, it cannot resume business except by reducing the wages of its employes. Over 2,000 of the latter held a meeting in Imperial Hall on Priday night, and adopted resolutions denouncing the proposed reduction of the tariff on flax and hread. A committee was appointed to communicate these resolutions to New-Jersey's representa-

On Saturday 1,500 hands were thrown out of employment by the closing down of the Dolphine Jute Mill for an indefinite period.

Within the last few days there has been an exclusion mechanics from Paterson, Many of them have gone to the locomotive works in Richmond,

have gone to the locomotive works in Richmond, Va.

Passaic City, having less than 20,000 inhabitants, does not show such a starding picture of hard times as Paterson, Nevertheless, the unemployed are many and are increasing. To a Tribune reporter, a Passaic manufacturer talked of the outlook for the city's chief industries, and confessed that it was dark. A remarkable feature of the situation is the low prices at which first-class workmen will take employment. He said that a skilled machinist, capable of acting as foreman, who, a year ago, was hard to get for \$1 a day, now begged for work at \$2, and could not get it. Active measures for relief are being taken throughout the county, and public charities are being put in operation. tion.

A suggestive sign of the times is that the Elks' ball—one of the leading inclosents of the season in Paterson—will not take place this winter because of the business depression.

INDUSTRIES DREAD THE WILSON BILL. Corning, N. Y., Dec. 19 (Special).-The fear that the proposed Wilson Tariff bill will become a law is causing much anxiety in the different industries in this section. Here in Corning are the largest glassworks in the United States and the finest cutglass establishments. The enactment of such a tariff would be a death-blow to these industries. The Chemung Valley Tobacco Growers' Associa-tion, composed of nearly all the growers in Steu-

ben, Chemung and Tioga counties, this State, and Tioga County, Penn., will hold its annual meeting here to-morrow. Up to last year all the officers were Republicans. Last year, as a mark of courtesy to the Democrats on account of their victory in the Presidential election, all of the officers chosen

were Democrata. The officers, in their call for their annual meeting, say:

With the prospect of having the tariff reduced on tobacco, all persons interested in tobacco-growing are invited to be present, that a united and vigorous effort may be made, in connection with other tobacco associations, to maintain the present rate of duty.

At Seneca Falls the Seneca Falls Woollen Mills will close this week indefinitely, throwing nearly 400 people out of employment. Letters and telegrams received by Hugh Shendin, proprietor of the



Kidneys Sharp, shooting pains, back ache, side ache, chest pains and palpi-tation relieved in ONE MINUTE by the CUTI-CURA ANTI-PAIN PLAS-

TER, the first and only pain-killing plaster. It restores vital electricity, and hence cures ner-yous pains and mus-cular weakness.

mill, since Congress opened, countermand nearly every order for future delivery. It is said that the mill will not again be started while there is any doubt upon the tariff question, or if the Wilson bill becomes a law.

BROOM MANUFACTURERS REDUCE PRICES. Amsterdam, N. Y., Dec. 10.-The wholesale price of brooms has been reduced 25 cents a dozen by of brooms has been reduced 25 cents a dozen by the Mohawk Valley manufacturers. The Amster-dem manufacturers reduced prices to regain their trade, which they lost during the recent strike of their broommakers because of the reduction in wages.

RAILROAD INTERESTS.

THE GULF ROAD RECEIVERSHIP Denver, Dec. 10,-A list of eight or nine names

will be presented to Judge Hallett to-morrow for his consideration, when he will appoint a receiver for the Denver, Texas and Fort Worth branch of the Union Pacific. Colonel L. C. Ellsworth will probably be the man selected. It is possible that Judge Hallett will appoint three receivers-one on Judge Hallett will appoint three receivers—one on the part of the plaintiff, another for the defendants and a third in the interest of the Government, A morning paper says: "Granville M. Dodge, Calvin S. Brice, Russell Sage and the Gould heirs are making desperate end-avors to control the appointment of a receiver for the Gulf Railroad to their own advantage, regardless alike of the best interests of the property involved and the country through which the road runs."

TO PUT ON THE "EXPOSITION FLYER." Chicago, Dec. 10.—"The Herald" says the Lake Shore and New-York Central railroads will resume the operation of their "Exposition Flyer," between Chicago and New-York, next spring, or as soon as travel warrants it. At the meeting of trunk line bresidents, held in New-York last month, a resolution was adouted providing that the fastest time of limited trains between the two cities should be twenty-six hours, but it is said that resolution was really defeated by the adverse vote of lines not represented at the meeting.

A NEW VANDERBILT SHORT ROUTE. West Superior, Wis., Dec. 19.-It is said here on good authority that the Northwestern Line has seured a lease of the Ashland branch of the Northern Pacific, and this is further confirmed in the rein the Kewaunee, Green Bay and Western, which connects with the Northwestern at Green Bay, The object of the deal is said to be a short route from the lakes to New-York, without going through Chicago, making a saving of 200 m.es from Superior to New-York.

AN AGENT OF THE GERRY SOCIETY DRUNK. James Pallis, an agent of the Gerry society, appeared in the Jefferson Market Police Court yes terday so drunk that Justice Koch found it neces sary to speak publicly of it from the beach. On Saturday night Mary Ashley, of No. 12 Varick-st., came to the Mercer-st. police station with her two daughters—Jennie, eight years old, and May, six— saying that her husband had deserted her, taking saying that her husband had deserted her, taking her little boy and leaving her destitute and friendless. The two children were taken to the society's rooms, in Twenty-third-st.

Yesterday morning Pallis, an agent, came into court and the case was turned over to him. He first attracted attention by swearing at the woman in a loud voice and calling her vite names because she did not know where her husband was. The case finally came before the Justice, who noticed his condition and said: "That man will get into trouble if he is allowed to take those children out. He is too drunk to do business."

A detective was obliged to take the children to the society's rooms.

DISHOP PETERKIN TALKS ON MISSIONS.

Bishop Peterkin, of Virginia, who has just reant Episcopal Church in Brazil, spoke in the Church of the Incarnation, Madison-ave, and Thirtyfifth-st., yesterday afternoon on evangelical work in Brazil. Bishop Peterkin reviewed the work of the four missionaries of the Church who are now laboring in the State of Rio Grande do Sul. They were doing good work, he said. The field was a were doing good work, he said. The field was at large one and offered opportunities for young men who wanted to take up missionary labors. He thought the Church here should have the same growing interest in Brazil that the commercial world had. He did not think Brazil was ready to be a real Republic, but he was sure the country was ready for Christianity.

Eishop Peterkin attends the business meeting of the American Church Missionary Society in Christ

Tired Professional Men Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate. The tired pro-scioust and literary men will find nething so soothing and refreshing as iterated Acid Prospirate. This is the testimony of thousands of these classes of menSail On.

The unfavorable weather of last Saturday accounts for our still having on sale 150 of the Men's Single and Double-Breasted Sack Suits

price of which had been \$22.50

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Church, Brooklyn, to-day, and returns South

THE WEATHER REPORT. A STORM OVER THE ST. LAWRENCE.

Washington, Dec. 10.-The storm central in Eastern Upper Michigan has moved rapidly to the mouth of the 2t. Lawrence. A second storm has remained nearly stationary in Montana, increasing in intensity, a pressure of 25.56 being reported from Miles City, and a velocity of 36 miles per hour from Williston. A ridge of high pressure extends from Manitoba to Florida. Light rain or snow has fallen

in the Missouri Valley, the lake regions, and New-England. The temperature has risen in the Southwest; remained stationary in the Gulf and Atlantic States, and has generally fallen elsewhere. DETAILED FORECAST FOR TO-DAY. For New-England and Eastern New-York, fair; colder; vest or northwest winds. For Eastern Pennsylvania and New-Jersey, fair; colder n northern portions; west winds. For Delaware, Maryland, the Destrict of Columbia and

Virginia, fair; west or southwest winds. For North Carolina and South Carolina, fair; west winds, becoming variable.
For Georgia and Alaboma, fair: slightly warmer northern portions; variable winds.

For West Verginia, Western New-York, Western Pennsylvania and Ohlo, fair, preceded in the early marning by snow flurries on the lakes; colder; west to northewest winds.

For Indiana and Illinois, snow flurries; slightly warmer in northern portions; winds becoming southeast. orthern portions; variable winds.

TRIBUNE LOCAL OBSERVATIONS.

HOURS: Morning. Night. 1 23 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 12 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 

In this diagram a continuous white line sheets the changes in pressure as indicated by The Tribune's self-recording barometer. The broken line represents the tem-perature as observed at Perry's Pharmacy.

Tribune Office, Dec. 11, 1 a. m.-The weather pesterday continued fair, with the temperature practically unchanged. It ranged between 45 and 34 degrees, the average (33%) being 14 higher than on Saturday and 15 higher than on the corresponding day just year. Fair and cooler weather is likely to prevail to-day.

"It will all come out

in the wash,"
if you use Pearline.